

Arval

CO₂ footprint 2022

January 01, 2022 until December 31, 2022



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1. Introduction

This report outlines the CO₂ footprint¹ of Arval of 2022. Having such calculated demonstrates Arval's commitment to the climate, which is both encouraging and crucial at this time.

We find ourselves in the middle of a climate crisis where the effects of global warming are already being felt all over the world. More frequent and more intense extreme weather events such as heat waves, floods and storms are already happening. The effects of these extreme conditions disrupt international supply chains and lead to shortages in raw materials, amongst other things, which results in enormous social and economic damage².

In 2015, many countries committed to the Paris Climate Agreement aimed at limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees. To achieve this, greenhouse gas emissions need to be halved by 2030 and Net Zero by 2050. Today, eight years later, we are not on track. Instead, we are heading towards a warming of about 3.3 degrees by the end of this century³.

Fortunately, there are some positive developments. For instance, world leaders came to a breakthrough agreement on a damage fund for climate victims at the CoP27 in 2022⁴. Governments are also introducing more climate legislation, and regulators are scrutinising sustainability claims more closely to prevent deception⁵. What's more, the number of organisations globally setting Net Zero CO₂ reduction targets is rapidly increasing⁶. Their actions stem from an ambition to do the right thing for current and future generations or from the wishes of employees and customers.

Gaining insight into an organisation's CO₂ footprint is the first step towards CO₂ reduction. What are the company's emissions? What reduction measures can make a real impact? Is enough being done to get emissions down? What can the organisation do today to take responsibility for the emissions that cannot yet be reduced? This report provides answers to these questions and more.

Climate Neutral Group (CNG) is extremely pleased to be working with Arval from A to Zero CO₂. We hope that this report inspires and instigates further action. We remain at your disposal for guidance and support, wherever needed.

¹ When referring to CO₂, CNG always refers to so-called CO₂ equivalents (CO₂ eq). Greenhouse gases other than CO₂ such as methane and nitrogen dioxide are converted to CO₂ eq. CO₂ eq is a measure of how much a given amount of greenhouse gas contributes to global warming. This means that we include all greenhouse gases in our calculations.

² https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf

³ <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>

⁴ <https://unfccc.int/news/cop27-reaches-breakthrough-agreement-on-new-loss-and-damage-fund-for-vulnerable-countries>

⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:C:2021:526:FULL&from=EN>

⁶ <https://zerotracker.net/insights/pr-net-zero-stocktake-2022>

2. CO₂ footprint

2.1. Methodology

CNG has prepared this CO₂ footprint report in line with the specifications of the [Greenhouse Gas \(GHG\) Protocol](#). The GHG protocol uses 3 scopes to distinguish between direct and indirect emissions (figure 1).

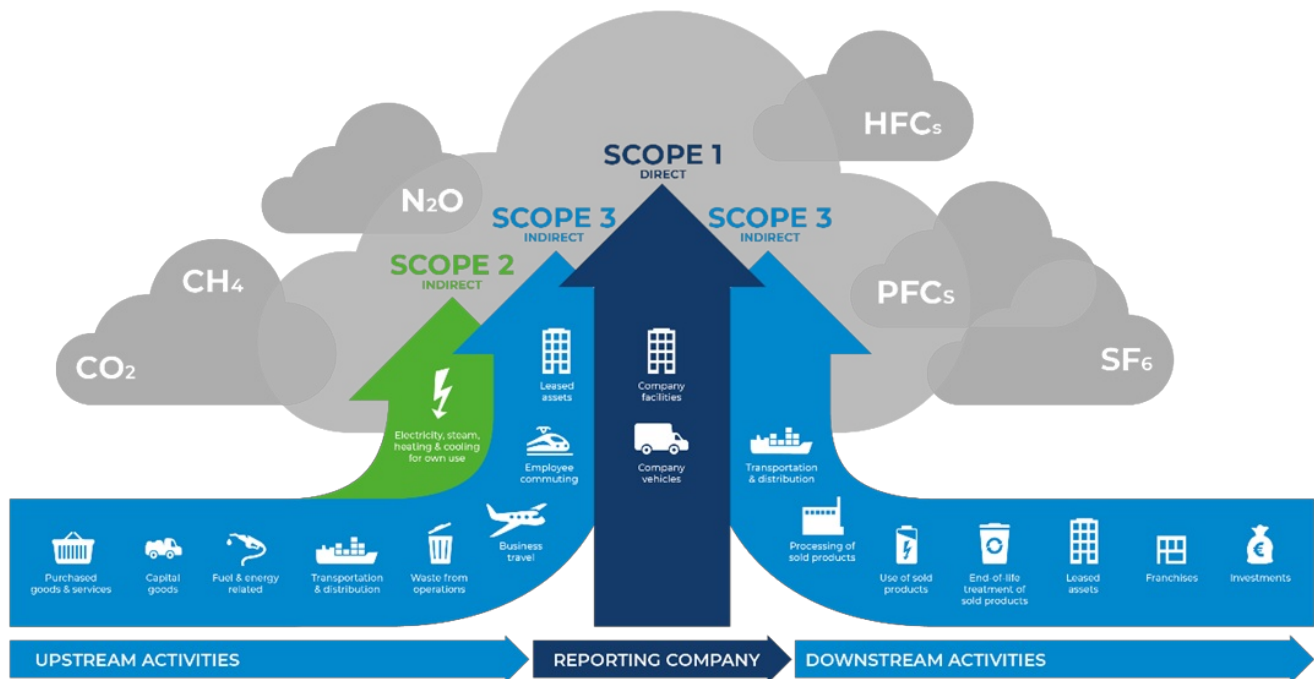


Figure 1: Overview of the 3 scopes from the GHG Protocol, including the different greenhouse gases, which are converted to CO₂ equivalents in this report.

Scope 1 includes direct emissions released by sources owned or controlled by the organisation, such as emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in its own vehicles, offices or factories.

Scope 2 includes indirect emissions released by sources owned or controlled by another organisation, and more specifically, those from purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling.

Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions released in the supply chain, both upstream and downstream, such as emissions from the organisation's purchased goods and services or from customers' use of sold goods and services.

2.1.1. Boundaries

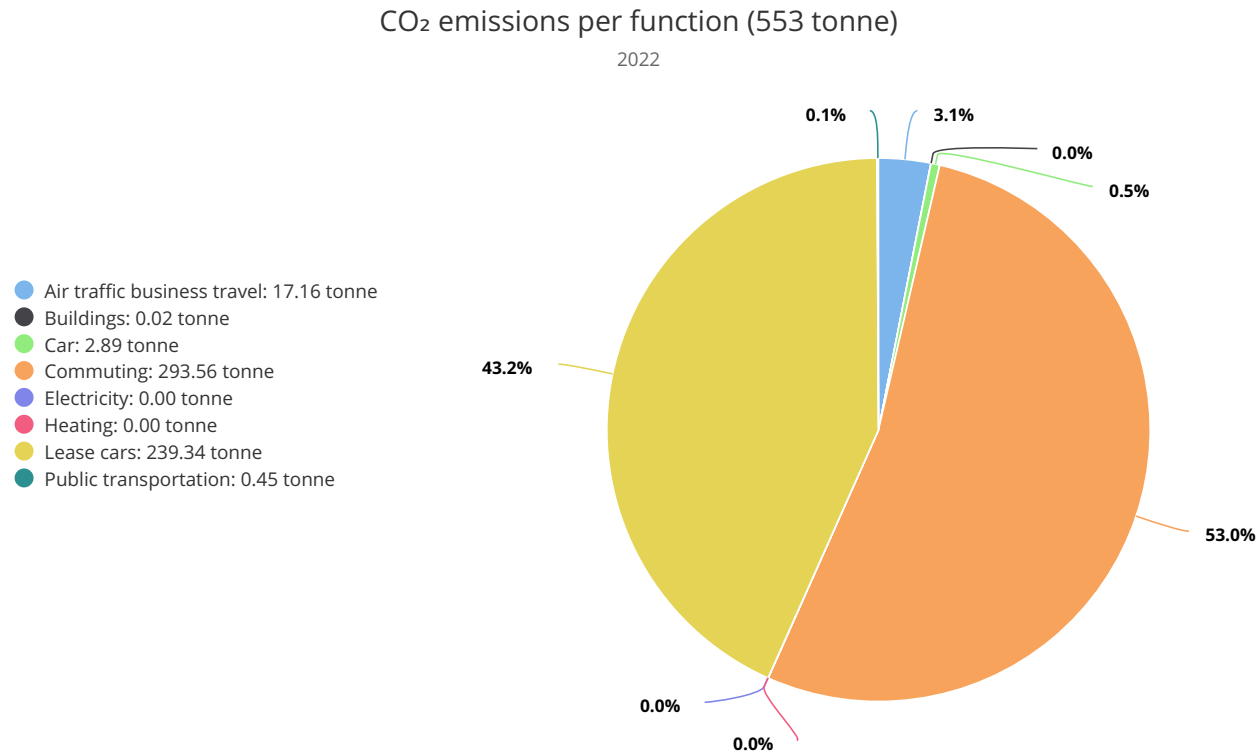
In accordance with the GHG Protocol, we include the emissions from scope 1 and 2 when calculating an organisation CO₂ footprint. On top of that, we include the emissions from business travel (incl. flying), commuting, and purchased paper and water from scope 3.

This footprint has been calculated by CNG using the online CO₂ management system [SmartTrackers](#). It is based on the multiplication of data as collected and entered by Arval with corresponding conversion factors (a.k.a. emission factors). The data and accompanying evidence (e.g. assumptions and underlying calculations) have not been checked by CNG. The conversion factors are updated annually in SmartTrackers and we also revise our [methodology](#) for calculating an organisation footprint annually. For communication guidelines, see 'disclaimer'.

2.2. CO₂ footprint 2022

Graph 1 shows the 'total' 2022 CO₂ footprint (i.e. from the previously mentioned included emission sources from scope 1, 2 and 3) of Arval of 2022.

Split by function, the graph shows the high sources of emissions, and therewith the opportunities for impactful reductions.

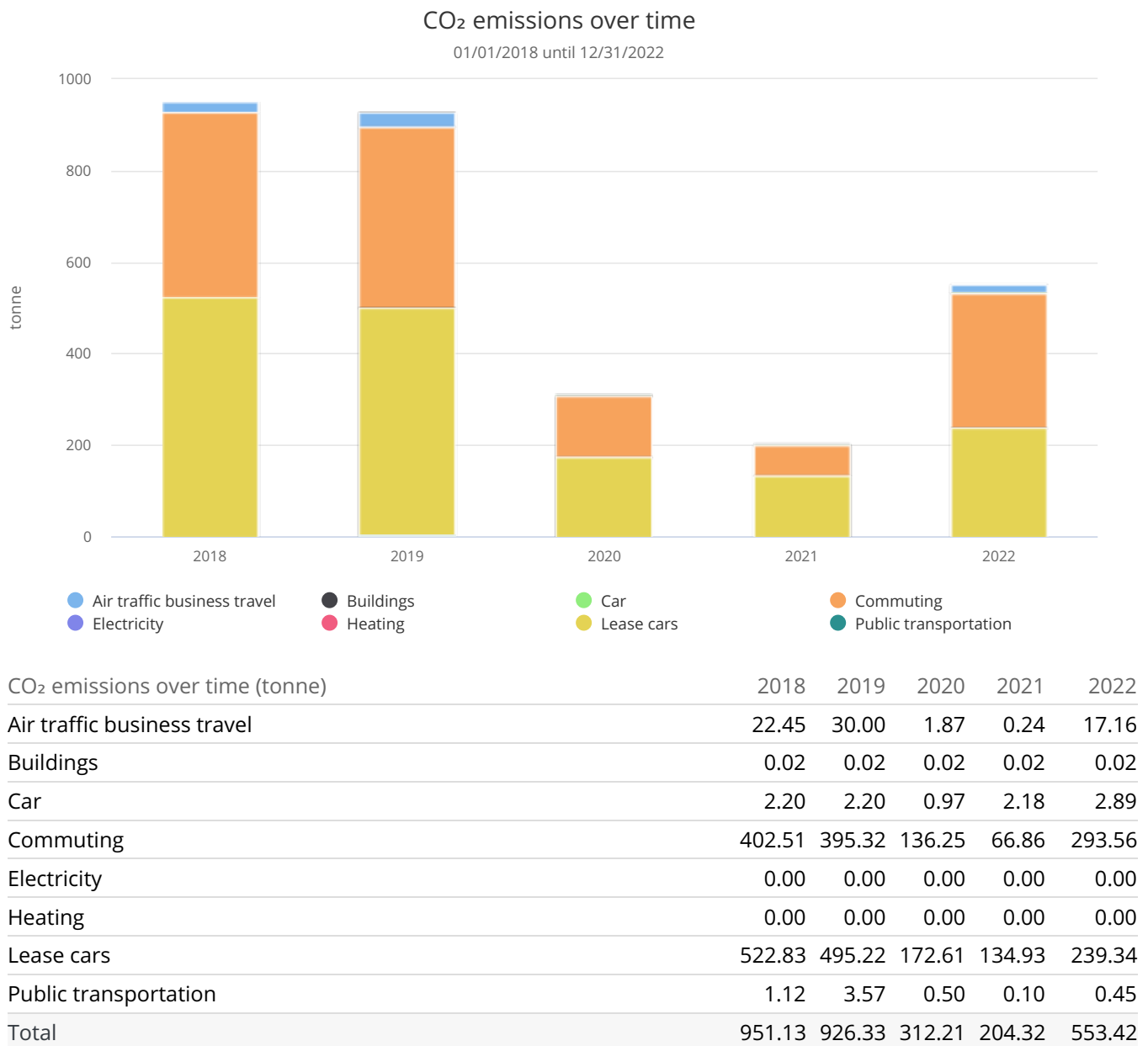


Graph 1: Total CO₂ footprint split by function

See appendix for the entered data for all graphs and tables.

2.3. CO₂ footprint over time

Graph 2 shows the organisation's CO₂ footprint over time¹, providing insight into the development of the total CO₂ emissions and that of the various functions. The graph also illustrates the effect of implemented CO₂ reduction measures².



Graph 2: Total CO₂ footprint over time

¹ If only one CO₂ footprint is shown, then data for just one year has been entered.

² CO₂ reduction in 2020-2021 can also be a consequence of the COVID₁₉ crisis.

2.4. Relative CO₂ footprint

It is difficult to compare CO₂ footprints between organisations. This is because it is usually not clear what has been included in the CO₂ footprint.

However, an organisation's CO₂ footprint can be compared over the years (as shown in 2.3), especially if it has been made relative as shown in tables 1 and 2¹. A relative organisation CO₂ footprint takes into account any (organic) growth or shrinkage and therefore makes a comparison more accurate.

CO ₂ emissions per FTE (tonne)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CO ₂ emissions per FTE	4.64	3.95	1.32	0.85	1.76

Table 1: Relative CO₂ emissions per fulltime employee (FTE)

CO ₂ -uitstoot per million EUR turnover (tonne/million EUR)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CO ₂ emissions per turnover	2.43	2.12	0.66	0.42	1.02

Table 2: Relative CO₂ emissions per million EUR revenue

2.5. CO₂ footprint offsetting

The CO₂ emissions that remain after reduction efforts can be offset annually. More information on CO₂ reduction and offsetting can be found in Chapter 3. Table 3 shows how many tonnes of CO₂ have been reduced elsewhere as a result of Arval's offsetting. To put it plainly, 1 tonne of CO₂ is equivalent to planting around 50 trees¹, so go count all those trees!

Offsetting (tonne)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arval	296.80	263.60	94.50	162.53	553.42

Table 3: Overview of how many tons of CO₂ have been offset

¹ It is not essential to collect data on FTEs and revenue to calculate an organisation's CO₂ footprint. If this data was not entered into SmartTrackers, then

these tables will be blank.

² <https://www.climateneutralgroup.com/en/news/what-exactly-is-1-tonne-of-co2/>

3. From A to Zero CO₂

3.1. Our approach

CNG helps organisations get from A to Zero CO₂ to achieve Net Zero CO₂ emissions by 2050, according to the Paris Climate Agreement. Since its establishment in 2002, CNG has helped more than 3,500 organisations globally to calculate and reduce their CO₂ footprint and has offset more than 15 million tonnes of CO₂ in the process. In addition, more than 40 million products have been sold as Climate Neutral Certified.

We are [B Corp-certified](#), a founding member of [ICROA](#) and a recognised Community Member of [ISEAL](#). In 2022, we merged with Anthesis, 'the sustainability activator', to make even more impact together.

We guide our customers using a pragmatic, four-step approach, From A to Zero CO₂ (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Our approach: From A to Zero CO₂

3.2. CO₂ reduction

As mentioned, the reduction of CO₂ at a rapid pace is necessary to limit global warming.

Whether your organisation is already working on CO₂ reduction or is still in orientation, it is important to express an ambition in terms of CO₂ emissions. This means setting a goal, such as 'Net Zero CO₂ in 2050'. Working back from this long-term goal, short-term goals can be made. This method will help identify the CO₂ reduction measures that will deliver the required impact and determine the necessary KPIs.

CNG assists organisations in drawing up CO₂ reduction strategies. Part of this process involves quantifying CO₂ reduction measures and plotting this against the feasibility (e.g. time and money investment). The reduction measure with the highest impact and feasibility can be easily identified.

3.3. CO₂ offsetting

It is often not (yet) possible to completely reduce an organisation's CO₂ footprint. It is however possible to take responsibility for the remaining CO₂ emissions through offsetting. Offsetting involves investing in certified climate projects that provide CO₂ reductions elsewhere; preventing CO₂ emissions or extracting them from the atmosphere. CO₂ offsetting should be seen as complementary to CO₂ reduction; not one or the other, but rather both together.

There are different kinds of climate projects. Examples from our portfolio include renewable energy (e.g. wind and solar power), forestry (e.g. forest conservation and reforestation) and efficient cookstove. Besides their inherent contribution to the realisation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 'Climate Action', these climate projects contribute to the realisation of many other SDGs.



CNG's portfolio comprises climate projects developed in house or by third parties. All are certified to the [highest international standards](#), such as the [Gold Standard](#) and the [Verified Carbon Standard](#). To be certified, climate projects must meet many requirements, such as ensuring measurable, additional, permanent, conservatively estimated and independently verified CO₂ reductions¹.



Figure 3: Pictures of some of the climate projects in our portfolio

¹ verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/vcs-quality-assurance-principles/

3.4. Certification

In 2021, we introduced the world's first climate neutral certification recognised by ISEAL, aiming at CO₂ reductions in line with the Paris Climate Agreement.

Our certification programme stands for credibility, integrity and transparency. Through the programme, we hope to achieve an ambitious amount of measurable impact.

Climate neutral certification is possible for organisations, products and services. For such, the CO₂ footprint is calculated, a mandatory annual CO₂ reduction target is set, and the remaining CO₂ emissions are offset. An independent certification body annually checks whether all criteria have been met. If so, the 'Climate Neutral Certified' trademark may be used.



Figure 4: The Climate Neutral Certified trademark

In 2022, more than 60 organisations, products and services were climate neutral certified. Additionally, more than 30 million products in around 20 countries were brought to market with the CNG trademark. More information about our certification programme can be found at: www.climateneutralcertification.com.

4. Disclaimer

As mentioned, this CO₂ footprint has been calculated on the basis of data supplied by Arval. Regardless of whether this data has been validated by CNG, we are not responsible for its ultimate correctness. In addition, this report cannot be used to make claims that can be associated with our certification program (such as 'climate neutral'). If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.



5. Attachments

5.1. Data CO₂ footprint

Gauge	Entity 2022			
		Value	Conversion factor	CO2 emissions (tonne)
Function > Air traffic business travel				
Vliegreis > 2500 km (km)	Arval	0	157 g/km	0
Vliegreis 700 - 2500 km (km)	Arval	54,830	172 g/km	9.43
Vliegreis < 700 km (km)	Arval	33,021	234 g/km	7.73
Function > Buildings				
Diesilverbruik aggregaten (liter)	Arval	5	3,262 g/liter	0.02
kantooroppervlak (m²)	Arval	7,847		
Function > Car				
Huurauto's (km)	Arval	15,000	193 g/km	2.89
Function > Commuting				
Woon- werkverkeer auto (km)	Arval	1,521,041	193 g/km	293.56
Function > Electricity				
Elektriciteitsverbruik grijs (kWh)	Arval	0	until Jan 31: 556 g/kWh from Feb 01: 523 g/kWh	0
Elektriciteitsverbruik Groen (kWh)	Arval	674,280	0 g/kWh	0
Function > Finances				
Omzet in miljoen euro (million EUR)	Arval	544		
Function > HR				
Aantal FTE (number)	Arval	314.8		
Percentage interne medewerkers die voor meer dan 50% gebruik maken van eigen locatie (%)	Arval	100		
Percentage medewerkers buitendienst/detachering (%)	Arval	3.8		
Percentage van de werktijd dat interne medewerkers vanuit huis werken (%)	Arval	60		
Function > Heating				
Aardgas (m³)	Arval	0	2,085 g/m³	0
Warmtelevering (GJ)	Arval	0	20 g/MJ	0
Function > Lease cars				
Benzineverbruik (liter)	Arval	53,135	2,784 g/liter	147.93
Diesilverbruik (liter)	Arval	36.9	3,262 g/liter	0.12
Hybride (km)	Arval	288,685		
Zakelijk elektra grijs lease auto's (kWh)	Arval	173,632.5	until Jan 31: 556 g/kWh from Feb 01: 523 g/kWh	91.3
Zakelijk elektra groen lease auto's (kWh)	Arval	212,217.5	0 g/kWh	0

Gauge	Entity 2022			
Function > Public transportation				
Openbaar vervoer algemeen (km)	Arval	29,982	15 g/km	0.45
Function > Public transportation for business travel				
Zakelijk, trein (km)	Arval	63,310		
Other				
Compensatie credits wagenpark via MTC (tonne)	Arval	553.42		